/430 cont./

*511 517 [541 546] Finally, eight families more or less regularly devote a part of their incomes to the heading "Diversions"; excluding No. 36 /431/ (he attends the horse races), all go to the cinema or send their children there. They are the numbers:

No. 16:	1%	No. 36:	1%
No. 22:	3.5%	No. 39:	0.6%
No. 26:	0.9%	No. 40:	0.2%
No. 33:	0.6%	No. 43:	0.6%

[204] There must be added to that five families who read and buy newspapers:

No. 34:	Employee...	0.3% of the income
No. 36:	Accountant..	0.7% --
No. 39:	Teacher.....	1.6% --
No. 41:	Employee...	0.4% --
No. 43:	Doctor.....	2.5% --

*511 423 A final question presents itself. How, when there is any, are the surpluses utilized.

We have been able to get precise data in only two cases: No. 36 built a house to which he devoted in one year, from March 1952 to March 1953, 80,000 francs. On the [427] other hand, No. 43 has taken in rent-sale a villa in Dakar, and for that he pays 12,300 francs per month.

[554] Moreover, the ambition of many, as we have said, is to become the owner of their dwelling. Some look further and want some gardens besides. Several already possess one or the other and are only trying to improve or enlarge them. One of them claimed that he had had a well dug, but he was unable or did not want to remember the sums put into this undertaking.

*511 [472] [494] [454] [426] One of the family heads succeeded in starting a transportation business after having purchased two carts and a horse. Some hoard. We believed that a cultivator had a good-sized bank account and loaned the money at usurious rates. We have

/88 cont./

369 bar, and sometimes its cinema and its swimming pool; /89/
563 they form a small city that is self-sufficient. The officers
573 of the administration by their very functions seem to have more extensive relations in the different milieus.

Among the merchants and artisans, the problem is different because of the very stability of their work and the length of their stay. In this commercial and artisan milieu one could define three very distinct "groupings": the "old ones" who have lived in Thiès for several decades; the "newcomers" from after the war; the Levantine-Moroccan grouping.

The first are not very numerous; they live in their old factorerie, which, in spite of recently added arrangements, preserves something old-fashioned about it. They are able to [191] talk to the native in his own language. Their life, while it has become more comfortable, is lived modestly; they go out little and entertain only among themselves. Every two [484] or three years they take a few months' rest in France during the season of cultivation in Senegal. As a result, their life is quite withdrawn.

The second group, made up of recent emigrants, is entirely different. It primarily contains bachelors or young married people more or less in love with adventure perhaps, but above all seeking a broader existence. They generally [427] live in one or two rooms rented from a Levantine or Moroccan. [265] Since it is difficult for them to cook at home, the restaurant [484] provides for them. In general they adopt a careless attitude, [493] are restless, and speak loudly; their first savings are intended for the purchase of a motorcycle or a small car which will enable them to escape from the city. Moreover, they are per- [546] sistent spectators at the four local cinemas, which have a new program every day.

The group of Levantines is different from the two preceding ones; their life is spent between their shop and their [484] apartment. Rare changes take them to Dakar on business. [353] Their interior is comfortable, arranged according to Oriental taste; they love vivid colors and pile up cushions. They [484] rarely go back to their country of origin; some of them have